Presentation walkthrough

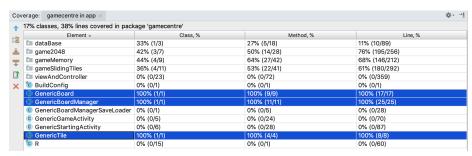
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1 Unit test coverage

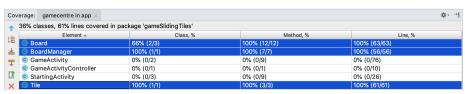
Tests under \mathbf{Test} folder

<u> </u>	
▼	1 m 51 s 484 ms
▶ Ø Board2048Test	22 ms
CardBoardManagerTest	48 ms
▶	1ms
▶	1ms
Ø BoardManager2048Test	26 ms
▼ SoardTest	1 m 11 s 4 ms
	1ms
	1ms
	1ms
	53 s 625 ms
	1ms
	17 s 375 ms
CardTest	0 ms
Ø BoardManagerTest	40 s 381 ms
CardBoardTest	1ms

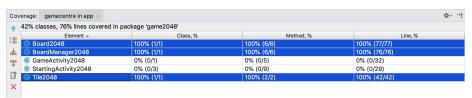
Overall result



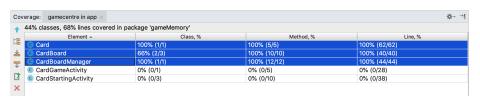
result for gameSlidingTiles



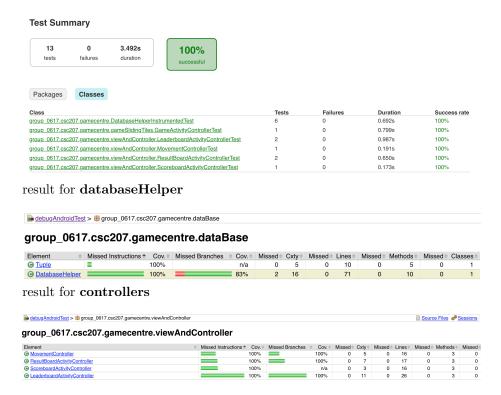
result for $\mathbf{game2048}$



result for gameMemory



The other part of the classes are covered by **instrumented test** (since we find it really hard to mock the context and view), the result is shown below: Tests under **androidTest** folder



2 Most important classes

- DataBaseHelper, which is the controller that create, add, update, and get data from SQlite database. All the user information: (username, password, highest score for three games under three difficulties) are stored in the database through DataBaseHelper.
- GenericBoardManager is the parent class of all types of BoardManager.
 It defines the basic interface to make a Board-like game works and thus allow its Controller to command it in a unified way. It also reduces many redundant code.

3 Design Patterns

- BoardManagerBuilder used Factory Pattern, the Builder class itself also uses Singleton Pattern. Using these patterns gives us an unified syntax to construct BoardManager for different game. It also leads to a cleaner code in constructing a starting activity for all game. Also, it leads to less code in the activities and better test coverage.
- BoardManagerSaveLoader used Singleton pattern. The pattern allow us

to eliminate duplicate code in the activities. It also leads to better test coverage.

- Activities, GenericBoardManager, and MovementController employ the MVC pattern. These are View, Model, and Controller respectively. This design pattern greatly reduce the logic needed in activities and leads to better coverage.
- Adapter Pattern

4 Design of scoreboard

Score per user per game per difficulty are stored in the SQLdatabase

Each time when the game finished, the controller of the resultBoardActivity will compare the result score with the score in the database, and will store the higher one into database.

When the user click the scoreboard button in game center, it will trigger the scoreBoardActivity, and the controller for that will get the data (i.e., the highest score for all three games under different difficulties), build a data string and send it to scoreboard adapter, which will process the data string and present it as a table in relative xml.

Similarly, When the user click the leaderboard button in game center, it will trigger the leaderBoardActivity, and the controller for that will get the data (i.e., the highest score for all the players under that specific game, specific difficulty), build a data string and send it to leaderboard adapter, which will process the data string and present it as a table in relative xml.